The store where your money is "on call" when "you ask for it."

# We daily prove our claim of selling the best Clothing in Washington.

Every garment is made in our own factory in New York. Every garment is sold with our guarantee as to quality, style and wear. In every case we refund the money without question when it is desired. We want you as customers for years-not for one time. We have no dissatisfied customers.

## Sale of Men's Fine Suits at \$9.75.

This exceptional opportunity continues. We are selling a selection (from regular stock) of \$12.50 and \$15 Spring and Summer Suits at this \$9.75 reduced price. These are splendid values .....

By this time you know the quality and absolute correctness in cut and make of our regular stock of summer suits. If you are a stranger to this store, a visit will convince you. Every suit is our own make-sold with our own guarantee.

\$7.50. \$9.50, \$10.50, \$12, \$15 up to \$30.

# Continental Clothing House,

11th and F Sts. (Godfrey, Moore & Co.) Opp. Boston House

Changes in the Law Suggested by Bureau Chiefs.

HEARING BY THE COMMITTEE

Breezy Remarks of Mr. Hill, Form erly of the Postoffice-Some Very Positive Views as to What Officers Should Not Be in the Classified List.

The members of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, now engaged in the investigation of the working of the civil service reform laws, were greatly edified yesterday by the testimony of William W. Hill, formerly of the Postoffice Department, who stated that he had no ax to grind and did not seek reinstatement. Still, Mr. Hill had a grievance, and made such statements to the committee that led them to believe that if he can substantiate them they will be able to strike

Mr. Hill's testimony related to the work of the "spies" engaged during the last State campaigns in spotting letter carriers, in an effort to check the business of putting in what is known as overtime. Mr. Hill seemed to have his case well in hand and dealt with facts and figures as if he knew about what he wastalking. Hemade some statements that by inference, at least, incriminate postoffice officials if they are true, but ran afoul of a few smags when be took the Civil Service Reform Commis Sion to task, and was met by counter statements by President Procter, of that comnission, who punctured some of the asnclined to wittleism, and told his story in good stape. Other witnesses will be called, and if his assertions are backed up it is tot in probable that the committee will aford the readers of The Times some intersting matter

investigations of the civil service reform law yesterday morning, with Senator Lodge absent. Mr Procter, of the commission was present again. The hearing began with the reading of a number of letters from bureau chiefs, among them the follow

Thomas P. Smith, acting Commissione of the Land Office, says:

"I would recommend that section 13 of rule 8 be modified so as to abrogate that part limiting the time during which a vacancy may be filled of a temporary emergency appointee to ninety days, or ing the Indian service from such limitaare certain positions in the Indian service which the Civil Service Commit although requested to do so, have been still unprepared at the expiration of three months to furnish certificates of eligibility such cases, to summarily discharge such temporary employes, as the rule requires, would work great injury." Secretary Bliss reports that, in his opinion,

sioners of the Interior Depart ment, including the Land Office, Indian Affairs, Peasions, and Patents, should each have the right to appoint a private secre lary or confidential clerk. The chief clerk his opinion, be exempt from the classified relations to the Secretary, and on their meritsor recommendations he is dependent, to a large extent, for the proper conduct of his office. Mr. Bliss is also of the opinion that the special agents, such as land and timber inspectors, mineral land commis-sioners, and particularly the special Indian agents, or the appointment of such, should Secretary, who is responsible for their no ns, and who must depend upon the targely for his knowledge of affairs in distant regions. The grave responsibility resting upon the Secretary of the Interior for actions taken upon recommendation of such officers makes it necessary, in Mr Bliss' opinion, that he should have

controlling voice in their appointment. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, says the civil service rules have been promulgated in his bureau to the fullest extent. Deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals should not be included in the classified service, from his point of view. Mr. Hermann thinks that all chiefs, confidential cierks, inspectors, cial agents, etc., should not be under merit system. Chiefs of divisions ould be especially exempt, because their lations to the heads of departments are fidential, and because they constitute

and the jointly clerical or civil service divisions of the departments.

"If," says Mr. Hermann, "it is assume that the dominant party shall shape the legislation of the country in consenance with the policies which it sustains, it has a right to know that the chiefs of divis-ion, who first shape recommendations as they are called for through the various livisions, are in perfect sympathy with the party policies. The chief cierks are confidential advisers of the heads of bureaus and departments, and are the custodians of important secrets which involve the pub-He interests, while at the same time they ild be in the highest sense acceptable and personally agreeable to the one who must repose confidence in them."

Indian Commissioner Browning says that it has been found impracticable to fill by regular appointment such places as sawyer. blacksmith, general mechanic, additions firemen, teacher of industries, and shoe and harness maker

Commissioner of Education Harris says that it seems to him that the existing law of Congress in regard to civil service due not need any amendment, because it al-leady gives to the President and through him to the Civil Service Commission suffi-cient power to develop a perfect system. He thinks the reform civil service law should be continued as it is and not re-

ing positions be excepted from the classi-fied service. The chief clerk, the appointment clerk, the private secretary, the chiefs of division, the special examiners, and physicians composing the medical exananing boards. These positions should be under the control of the commissioner, in order to insure harmonious and effective

Charles h Weicott, director of the Geo logical Survey, writes that the civil serv ice rules now cover all the classes and temporary field assistants and laborers and works en. He observes that the civil service rules have been efficient and satisfactory, and there is no modification that he would suggest.

W. W. Godding, superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, says that his limited experience in the practical working of the civil service rules does not institu him in giving an opinion. In respo-categorical questions applicable to departments Mr. Godding remarked that "collectors and United States marshals do not come under the jurisdiction of this

hospital." Gen Wade Hamoton, commissioner of rallroads, writes that he favors including collectors of internal revenue and United States marshals in the classified service also that the reformed service should be ontinued, but that it could be properly amended in some particulars, and should be properly and honestly administered

The first witness was Thomas Robinson who entered the service after a competitive examination in 1873, securing a \$1,200 clerkship in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. He was dismissed in August, 1893. No charge was made against him, and at his request he was given the privilege of resigning. In response to questions Mr. Robinson said be was an ardent Republican and had con ducted the only Republican newspaper m Georgia during the second Grant cam paign. He had made no application for re instatement, because the parties who got power and some of them were still there Mr. Robinson was not an old soldier and not entitled to reinstatement on that

William W. Hill proved to be an interest ing witness. He is now out of the depart ment; says he has no ax to grind, and does not want to get back. His charges were directed more particularly against the Civil Service Commission and the apparent colfusion between the commission and the Postoffice Department, whereby the civil the service in the Postoffice Department in mained until 1891, and was transferred to the General Postoffice Department at a salary of \$900. In September, 1803, he was promoted to \$1,000, and a few days later made assistant superintendent of the

free delivery system.

Mr. Hill explained that be was put in charge of the claims for overtime, and subsequently conducted much of the Postoffice business as a commissioner befor the Court of Claims. In the course of his testimony Mr. Hill detailed the inauguration of the spy system, and told how these appointments increased rapidly, from a total of fifty-nine, all of whom were appointed, Mr. Hill contended, irregularly and without authority of law. The pay of these men, this witness stated was increased from time to time, while William M. Bellman, the alleged chief of these special agents, received an average of \$17.75 a day. According to this witness, Sixth Auditor Howard bad refused

sequently reconciled to them Why, Mr. Hill did not say, but he dropped the ob-servation that subsequently Mr. Howard was permitted to, and did, designate certain inspectors of his own choosing.

Mr. Hill also made the statement to the committee that six of these "spies" were employed in the Fourteenth Congressional district of New York, in which a great many letter-carriers resided, to do cam-paign work among the employes. The addition of eighty carriers to the Philadelphia force, in 1894, and the subsequent reduction, within a very short time, of 100 clerks, was related by the witness, to show the apparent violations of the law Mr. Hill contended that the increase in carriers was made in order that the right men could be taken in, and the right men dismissed when the reductions were made. Of the 100 then discharged, seventy-eight were at \$1,000 a year, and twenty-two at \$800, thus indicating that they were old and experienced men, a \$1,000 salary coming only with three years' service Mr. Hill stated that the men discharged were most universally Republicans, and many cases old soldiers.

Returning to the subject of special agents "spies," as Mr. Hill called them, he stated that in 1895 the salaries of these men were paid by the postmasters of the large cities in the district to which the were detailed. The money was transmitted to the department in currency, by express, sions was very brief, and sinapty says. 1 Hill said, by Mr. Bellman, the so-called ing positions be excepted from the followin the Ohio National Bank by Bellman, to his own credit. The Ohio campaign was on at this time, witness said, and ther was no secret of the intention to assess these special agents for campaign pur poses, and it was witness' being that heir July smary had been raised so that their pasessments might be increased.

On the subject of campaign : Mr. Hill submitted a letter to Bellman, written by Joseph M. Gurdenheier, one of these agents, stationed at the Monmouth, Ill In this letter Mr. Gurden heler tells of the receipt of a telegram for Bellman, in which Bellman reprimanded the agent. The writer of the letter saf that before he knew he was expected to contribute to the Ohio campaign, he had done so at home, and on this account his funds, at the time he received the tele

In October, 1895, a number of the special agents, massed in Chicago, were called together for a meeting to disthis subject of assessments, at which Supt. Meeten was present and explanae the situation. Concerning the personnel of this force, Mr. Hill said members of H conduct and other misdemeanors. Whe be returned from Chicago he reminded the then First Assistant Postmaster General. Frenk Jones, of Chicago, of the way the thing was going, and said the work of these agents were working an injury to the department. Mr. Jones told him to keep quiet and mind his own business, "and it would have been better for me, probably, if I had," Mr. Hill added.

The reason for these assessments, witness said, was Mr. Machen's anxiety to belp out his friend, Gov. Campbell, who was a candidate for re-election in Ohio. First Assistant Postmaster-General Jone asked witness if he thought he had acted honorably toward the Postmaster-General by making such alleged exposures, afte sition in the department. Witness tole Mr. Jones that his higher duty was to the people. If he ought not to remain in the Postoffice Department after passing his policy of disclosure, Hill said, he would re

I shall not let you do that," he said Mr. Jones replied, "I shall dismiss you." "My only exhibition of ingratitude," con tinued the witness, "was in not keeping

my mouth shut." Mr. Hill related an incident which will be probed to the bottom by the committee and its truth or falsity ascertained. One of these agents, Lorenz by name, according to this witness had his pay antedated on month, a sum amounting to something like \$300. Witness said he congratulated Lorenz upon receiving this money, when Lorenz told him he never saw either the check or the money; that he did not get a

dollar of it. The only way the money could be got, if this were so, Hill said, was upon forged indorsement by someone in the Postoffice Department. That check the committee proposes to have put in evidence before it.

When asked if Superintendent of the Free Delivery System Machen was in the civil service, Hill replied:

Further along in his testimony with said the spies who were employed to "spot" the letter carriers had instructions to se cretty report the politics of all offenders.

After witness made the exposure to Congressman Overstreet a year or more ago, he gressman Overstreet a year or more ago, he was attacked and his personal record assailed. When the effort was then made to secure a copy of his record upon which he offer.

been promoted, Mr. Hill said, it had uppeared from the files of the Civil

Civil Service Commission. minded the witness that at the time he spoke of the records were kept by the local boards, and not by the commission, and added that there had never been a case of

a disappearance of papers in the history of the commission. The witness submitted a lot of letters and other data, and the committee then adjourned until Saturday next at 10

## PATENT LAWYERS' BANQUET

The Specialists of the Bar in a Pleasing Role.

Their Law Association Writes an Entertaining First Chapter of Organized Life.

The Patent Law Association, an organization but recently formed in this city, gave its first banquet last night at the Raleigh. The company was composed of specialists, as indicated by the name of the association; members of the bench and of the fraternal bar, and other guests from civil and professional life generally, not

only from Washington, but other cities. The appointments of the banquet were in excellent style and taste, the decorations of the table being particularly pretty, consisting of a row of epergnes filled with roses and carnations. The menu, very appropriately, was made up in large part of the inventions of a department of science and art which has been illustrated in a very familiar quotation from Owen Mere-

The object of the association is to ad vance the interests of the patent bar, to elevate the standard of practice and pracassociation into closer social and busines relations with each other. Another object is to watch patent legislation, to consult with the Commissioner of Patents and the courts in relation to matters of this special practice. The association has to its credit already the passage of important laws, and has in progress the passage of others of equal value to its members, in which respect the Washington body is naassociation exists in Chicago, but it is necessarily local in character, and has not the opportunity for the good of the service possessed by the local patent bar. The association was organized about two months ago, when were elected as its officers, president, Gen. Ellis Spear; vice presidents, Gen. E. M. Marble and W. D. Baidwin; treasurer, Col. James L. Norris, and secretary, S. Benjamin. The banquet con nittee was, W. H. Doolittie, W. F. Rodgers and F. C. Somes.

Gen Spear presided, with him at the head of the table being Justice Shephard and the officers of the association. Gen. Spear made an excellent toastmaster, which was emphatically true, as all the toasts and speeches were impromptu. Justice Shephard, among other good things, said aprop a of the literary quality of the occasion, that the only thing not yet patented was a banquet without speeches.

Gen. Spear had, however, a very able witty and invaluable assistant in Mr. W. F. Rodgers, of the banquet committee, who appeared in a role that certainly ought to be patented. Mr. Redgers not only made a lever speech himself, but he made sugges tions cough for impromptu talks for the rest of the evening.

Not to be invidious, it may be permitted to say that the most entertaining address

of the evening was by Vice President Bald-win, who is the Nestor of the patent practice in Washington, if not in the United States. He entertained the company with the progress of patent laws and practice since 1856 to the present day. Remaniscent and up-to-date speeches were also made by John Werderstein, of Philadelphia, and Edward Wilhelm, of Buffalo. Addresses relating to improvements, both

n law and practice, were made by Hon. Patents: Gen. E. M. Marble, Mr. J. H. Whitaker, Mr. Rodgers, and the presiding officer. Profs. Mason and Watkins, of the argely and entertainingly to the object of the association and its effects on the dunding and exefulness of its members all of the speakers from th association referred to the need of a beter classification of cases at the Patent

reduction of the number of tribunals.

The social features of the occasion were well and pleasantly marked, so that th historic one from which to count the Association. The discussions also made unifest that the educational side of th association will be one of its strongest and most interesting foundations.

Office; another stated reform being th

Among the guests were Mr. Justice Shep-Butterworth, commissioner of patents, Hon S. T. Fisher, assistant commissioner of patents, A. W. Greeley, and J. P. Brickstein, examiners-in-chief of the Patent Office: Mr. W. A. Megrath, law clerk of the Patent Office; Mr. W. S. Hutchins kins of the Smithsonian Institution; John Werderstein, of Philadelphia; Jerome Mc Carty, of Philadelphia; Edmund Wilhelm Seely, of San Francisco; John Howand White, and representatives of the press The following members were present: T. H. Alexander, F. W. Ruth, Joseph L. Atkins Walter R. Rogers, L. S. Bacon, Ellis Spear-W. D. Baldwin, H. A. Seymour, F. Benjamin, F. C. Somes, A. T. Brown, C. L. Stortevant Doolittle, Boyd B. Wight, Arthur E. Dov

## ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder wax created for one purpose namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as except by one of two ways. The first way The second way is from careless local

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unbealthy srine from unbealthy kidney is the chief cause of bladder troubles and suffering so painful to many that life is made miserable. The womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if left alone it is not liable to become diseased, except in rare cases. When in position the womb is situated back of and very close to the bladder, and for that reason and distress, disease, or inconvenience mani-fested in the kidneys, back, bladder, or irinary passage, is often by mistake attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by paying a little attention to the urine (see pamphlet). The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver, and bladder rem is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Sunday Times

## The National Medical and Surgical Institute,

717 14th Street N. W., the Scientific Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Special Diseases.

All Diseases of a Chronic Special Nature Skin and Blood Privately, Safely and

YOUNG MEN suffering from the vices and errors of youth, and troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Easthfulness, Confusion of Ideas, Headache, Dizzmens, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Hark, Dark Circles Around the Eyes, Plmpies on the Face, Loss of Sleep, Tired Feeling in the Morning, Evil Forebodings, Dull, Stapid, Averson to Society, No Ambition, Bad Taste in the Mount, Dreams and Night Losses, Deposits in the Unine, Frequent Urination, sometimes accompanied with sight burning, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find an honest, safe and speedy cure.

VARICOUELE CURED AT ONCE VARICOCELE CURED AT ONCE Without operation. Have you the seeds of any past disease lurking in the system, IMPOTENCY, or Loss of Sexual Power, and do you contemplate MARKIAGET DO you feel safe in taking this step? You can tafford to take any risk. Like father like son. We have a nevertaining remedy that will purify the Blood and positively bring back Lost Power. Our honest opinion always given.

CURES GUARANTEED In all cases undertaken. No experiments or failures.

OFFICE HOURS -9 to 5; 6 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. Consultation Free and Invited. my7-3t 

GARNER & CO.'S SALE.

ell, Ernest Wilkinson, J. C. Dowell, J. H. Whitaker, Frank C. Dyer, Leonard H. Dyer, Jos. R. Edson, Robert J. Fisher, M. Georgie, W. G. Henderson, John C. Keman, H. C. Knight, William C. McIntire, E. M. Marble, James L. Norris, John C. Pennie.

BLODGETT'S LOST PAPERS

Georgia Politician Claims to Have Lost Valuable Documents.

Further That They Implicate Col. Buck-Detectives Have Been Set at Work to Recover Them.

Col. Tom Blodgett, of Augusta, Ga., who is stopping at the Slater Hotel, reported at the Sixth police station yesterday that ome valuable papers were stolen from his room about 1 p. m. o'clock on Friday Col. Blodgett, when seen last night, said he has strong suspicions as to who is the guilt; party, but refused to mention any name until the detectives had made a report in the case. The papers, he said, were valuable only from a political standpoint, and would be of no use to the who removed them, because he,

Col. Blodgett, had certified copies of every

paper which was taken. It is stated by Blodgett that a short while after March 4, a strange man came and engaged a room at the Hotel Slater at which Mr. Blodgett and Stewart are stop-ping. This man, it is stated, made inquiries as to whether Blodgett did not have ome valuable papers against Col. A. E. Buck, and his manner was such as excited the suspicion of Blodgett, who at once took the papers from his own room and put them in charge of Mr. Stewart, a friend, who gave them to his wife for safe keep-

strange gentleman, it is reported, in conversation with Mr. Stewart and others, confessed that he had been sent from Georgia for the purpose of stealing the papers from

Hodgett got his papers from Mr. Stewart and put them in his value in his room at the hotel locking his door and always keeping his key in his pocket.

Friday, Mr. Blodgett says, he went to his room to get these papers to read to some one, as he delights to do, but on opening valise he found that the papers taining charges against Col. A. E. Buck missing, while other important pa pers, even more valuable, were unmolested.

Blodgett says that he has certified copies of the Buck papers at his bome in Alpharetta, Ga., but that in the papers miss ing are copies of letters which he wrote to Col. Buck, of which he has no other copies, and that his friends in the Senate also have copies of the papers. Col. Blod-gett is determined to sift the matter to the bottom and has given the case to the

## THE BOARD OF TRADE. missioner Wight Resigns the Position of Secretary.

District Commissioner John B. Wight shortly before his qualification sent his resignation as secretary of the Board of Trade to President O. W. Woodward Mr. Wight filled that place ever since the prominently identified with its progress ause of trade interests here.

Arthur O'Nelli, who has acted as assistant secretary, will, in all probability, ssume the duties of secretary for the

A committee, consisting of President Woodward, Dr. S. E. Busey and Mr. John Joy Edson, was appointed to draft a suitable resolution of regret at the loss of Mr. Wight.

S. W. Woodward, Charles J. Bell and John Joy Edson, was also appointed to perfect the necessary arrangements for entertaining the fifty South American merchants who are to visit this country soon, as the guests of the Philadelphia mu when they come to Washington

## Wagon Drove Over Him.

While driving a heavily loaded lumber vagon over a rough lot yesterday William Spencer, the colored driver, was joited from his seat, and, falling just in front of the wagon, the wheels passed over his right leg. Dr. A. B. Skekill made an found no fractures. As he seemed to be uffering from internal injuries, he was afterward removed to the Emergency Hos

Preacher Wood Wandered Off. The police have been asked to look out wandered away from his home, No. 1116 East Capitol street, yesterday afternoon and late last night had not returned. It is feared that he may have become exhausted and fallen down helpless.

## You're safe

with us.

There are no strings to the guarantees we give you.

We plainly tell you what to expect from every purchase and shift all the responsibility from your shoulders to ours. We give you the fullest measure of protection-and satisfy our customers in every instance, regardless of the

We want you to look up to this as the model store, and trade here with the feeling that you're running no risk.

This is a store with a past-a past that'll bear the keenest scrutiny.

## Men's Suits.

We don't want to simply sell you.

We want to please you so well that you'll come back the very next time you have a clothing need.

We want permanent, not transient, customers-and therefore confine ourselves to the most reliable of clothsand the best of tailoring.

We're showing a line of Pure Wool Men's Suits at \$7.50 that'll match the best you ever saw at \$10.

About 20 styles in all-plain or fancy. \$10-\$12-\$15-\$18 and \$20 are the next prices-and you save a fifth on every garment through doing the making

## lailoring.

For \$12 and \$15 we are making very handsome suits to measure of stylish plaid Scotch cheviots-and plain blue and

Made with the same finish that always characterizes Eiseman Tailoring"-and a faultless fit guaranteed.

\$4 for swell striped trousers.

"Bike" Wears.

We're strong on "Bike" goods.

\$5 and \$6 for the "Famous Eiseman Make" of Bike Suits in nobby plaid and mixed effects-\$1.00 for All-wool Sailor or Roll-collar Sweaters-and \$1.00 for genuine imported Scotch "Bike" Hose.

## Colored Shirts.

"Eiseman's Famous Dollar Shirts" are becoming better

Wear one once, and you'll stick to us forever. They fit-and the patterns are exact duplicates of the

Negligees are ready-with collars and cuffs on or off.

# Eiseman Bros.,

Corner 7th and E Streets N. W.

No Branch Stores in Washington,

THE MISSION SYNOD.

Seven Hundred Thousand Will Celebrate Its Fiftieth Anniversary Today. Teday 700,000 Lutherans in the United States and Canada will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri and other States. This is the largest and most powerful Lutheran body in the Union, and probably in the world, as it has congregations in England, Germany, India and Australia.

A grand song and praise service will Geological Survey. take place at the German Trinity Church, Dr. Merriam read a very learned paper corner Fourth and E streets northwest, at on the "New Methods of Weighing Species 3:30 p ma

The pastor of the church, Rev. J. H. Rupprecht, will preach in German, and the Rev. C. C. Morhart, of the Christ E. E. Lutheran Church, will preach in English The organist of the Trinity Church, Mr. Rupprecist, has prepared an excellent

program, as follows: Organ prelude, "Festspiel," by Volckmar; quartet, "Make a Joyful Noise," by M. C. Phail, Misses Smith and Wolf, Messrs. Gotwald and German, of the E. E. Christ Church; organ prelude, "Lobe Den Herren," by C. Rupprecht; vocal solo, "I Will Extol Thee," from "Elijah," by Costa, Miss Marie A. Kuhnel; quartet, "O. How Amiable," by M. C. Phail, Christ Church quartet; organ solo, "Chorus of Angels," by Clark; postlude, march from op. 22, by

## The Mount Vernon Regents.

The ladies of the Regents' Society, not in session at Mount Vernon, yesterday continued their consideration of State reports. These were brought in by the different regents, of whom there is for each State.

Both morning and afternoon sessions were consumed by the reports and several are still left to be considered Monday.

The meetings of the society are conducted behind closed doors and they decided not to give any of the proceedings for publication until the regents all have submitted their papers. It is understood however that all the branch societies are in a flourishing condition.

## At Marshall Hall Today.

The punked shad dinner will be the attraction at Marshall Hall today. crowds will go down to partake of one of these feasts and to enjoy the delightful sail on the river. The dinner served will is at its prettiest during the merry month of May, and a day spent at these popular pleasure grounds, with plenty of coo preeze and sinde from the old, historical trees, is a day well spent out of the city. The numerous amusements at the have all the pleasure they want leaving Seventh-street wharf at 11 a. m., and 2:30 p. m. Returning, leaves the Hall at 1:10 and 5:30 p. m. The round trip fare is 25 cents, and the price of the dinner, 75 cents.

Opening of the Amphions' Park. At the meetings of the Orpheus Glee Club the Banneker Relief Association, the Young Men's Protective League, the Young Men' Immediate Relief, and the Russell A Alge week, it was agreed to attend the opening of the Amphions' Park, 1912 Fourteenth street, which will be inaugurated by a series of entertainments, beginning Wed nesday evening, May 19.

Inspecting the Gunshops. Assistant Secretary of War Theodor Roosevelt inspected the gunshops at the navyyard yesterday. He was received with the honors due his rank. Lieut Sharp, his aid, was with him. THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Interesting Discussions in Which Mr. Roosevelt Figures.

The Biological Society of Washington held its regular meeting at the assembly hall of the Gosmos Club last evening Several prominent scientists were present, who was the principal speaker of the evening; Assistant Secretary Rooseveit, C. H. Townsend, Vernon Balley, L. O. Howard, Prof. Ward and Dr. Dell, of the

and Subspecies," in which he strongly advocated a close adherance to the nomencluture of the different sciences which

created some very warm discussion. Mr. Roosevelt was the first dissenting voice. He contended that when scientists wrote for scientists they could use whatever terms suited their purpose best, out when writing for the general public they

telligible to the ordinary reader. Drs. Ward and Dall then argued in support of Dr. Merriman's theory, but their opposition could not convince the ex-police missioner, who again took the floor and fought out his point

Thanks to Secretary Alger.

A delegation representing the memorial public, Department of New York, yesterday presented Secretary Alger with a resolution of thanks for his interest in reinstating veterans who were dismissed under the Cleveland Administration. The dele gation was composed of Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Edward O. M. Condors and Mr. Loud

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE removed to No. 1309 H at nw. Hours, 2, 30 to 5:30 p. m. DR LOUEASE NORTON LENMAN. my9-7t ALL MEMBERS of Fincampments, Nos. 111 and 23, Union Veterin Legion, and ladies are urgently invited to attend the entertainment and presentation of resolutions to Col. Luke Keily by Encampment, No. 69, at their hall, 910 Fennadve, nw., on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1597. By erder of the Encampment 1t. F. C. GRIFFIN, Adjutant WILLIAM WINDSOR, formerly of Colonial Beach, is now in no way whatever con-nected with me in business, and I will not be flable for any debts that he may con-tract on my account. GEONGE L. SMOOT. Comman Beach. my7-3t

CRAWFORD—On Saturday, May 8, 1897, at 5:35 o'clock p.m., GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, bushand of Hortense E., and grandson of the late Smith Smit of Hadensburg. Functal on Monday, May 10, at 3 o'clock p.m., from Lee's undertaking establishment. Relatives and friends invited to attend Baltimore and Prince George's county papers please copy. my9-28

WALDSAUER Departed this life Saturday, May 8, 1897, at 5 p. m., ALFRED F. WALDSAUER. WALDSAUER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

(New York papers please copy.) 1t

RUMENSTEIN—on Friday, May 7, 1897,
at 5:45 a. m., 190KA, beloved wife of
levael Kubenstein, in the arxiv-eighth year
of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 705
5th st. nw., Sunday, May 9, at 3 p. m. No
flowers. Relatives and friends invited.

(Rullimore papers please copy.)

my. 31,em

Thomas 1, 1897, at

COLE-On Thursday, May 6, 1897, at 10:45 p. m., at her home, No. 2 Chester court northwest, after several months' ill-ness, CAROLINE, loving wife of Francis Fore.

Funeral services from her late bome, Sunday, May 3, at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives invited to attend. 11,em UNDERTAKERS

J. WILLIAM LEE. UNDERTAKER 882 Pa. Ave. N.W. First-class service Those, 1383.